from admitting any one without a ticket. The only people, he said, who could enter without a ticket were telegraph operators, the press representatives, and the mayor of the city. If any doorkeeper or usher violated these rules he would be instantly dismissed. They were ordered to report again at 9 o'clock Monday morning. The appointees were then given a printed copy of their appointment, after having signed on the back of it the following pledge: "In consideration of the wages provided for the services to be rendered I accept the within appointment, and agree to faithfully and promptly perform the duties assigned in accordance with the orders and regulations established by the National Democratic committee or its authorized agents."

Col. Bright will have no lieutenants. He says he wants no chief doorkeeper, no chief usher and no chief page, as he thinks such subordinates make trouble and are only in the way.

William T. Vilas, of Wisconsin, who arrived to-day, is not expressing any opinions, because he feels that it is not safe—being a possible vice presidential nominee. He has expressed himself, however, in favor of McDonald on several occasions.

Outerbridge, Horsey, and one or two Delaware statesmen, brought in a faint boom for Thomas F. Bayard. Ex Gov. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, is also for Bayard.

The Louisiana delegates, like pretty much all the southern delegates, came in without preference. They also came in with their clothes and their first inquiry was for a fashionable tailor shop. Their linen dusters and straw hats, over garments of light texture, illy fitted them to brave the bold chilliness of the Chicago atmosphere. Delegate Fitzpatrick said the Louisiana delegation were uninstructed but would be for Tilden if he would serve. If not Tilden they would take any good man whom the Democrats regarded as available. It is the men without preference to whom the friends of the field are directing their attention and so far as convincing them that New York is not for Cleveland. They are making good head way.

The headquarters of the different states at the Palmer are as follows: Alabama, room 40; Arkansas, room 45; California, room 33; Colorado, room 12; Connecticut, room 36; Dakota, room 21; Delaware, room 39; Florida, room 6; Illinois, room 30; Indiana, parlor U; Iowa, northeast reading room; Kansas, room 4; Kentucky, room 29; Louisiana, room 7; Maine, room 22; Maryland, room 38; Massachusetts, club room E; Michigan, room 31; Minnesota, reading room A; Nebraska, room 14; Nevada, room 6; New Hampshire, room 24; New Jersey, room 37; New York, parlor O: North Carolina, room 20; Ohio, parlor S; Pennsylvania, room 18; South Carolina, room 10; Tennessee, room 26; Vermont, room 32; Virginia, room 16; West Virginia, room 41.

In addition to these the Tammany element has opened headquarters in the south dining room. The guardians of the Flower boom have opened headquarters in the interest of their favorite in 28½, and these seem to be the only headquarters opened on behalf of any individual candidate, except that the Samuel J. Randall association, of Philadelphia, has opened headquarters at the Commercial hotel, and from the window of this house have swung across the street a large white sheet bearing the inscription:

"We honor the man whose name we bear. Headquarters of the Samael J. Randall association of Philadelphia."

CONVENTION CHIPS.

The jolliest fellow of the California delegates to the national convention, and who has proved a thorn in their side since leaving San Francisco, is Carl Brown, cartoon artist of the *News* of that city. He is the sole delegate to represent the Butler party. At every place where the train paused long enough for a speech he would sandwich himself in with the regulars, whereupon they would get mad and attempt to suppress him, but he stood on his rights as a citizen, had paid for the use of the car he rode in and was coming to Chicago to nominate "Ben. Butler for president." He dresses in unique California garb, topped with a sombrero of broad dimensions and makes more friends than all the delegation put together. He brings with him a fine large oil portrait of the Strabismus candidate, which he says he will at the proper moment present to the convention in behalf of the independents of California.

The Iowa delegation, twenty-six in number, arrived this morning at the Palmer and immediately proceeded to elect Judge S. G. Kinne, of Toledo, their temporary chairman, postponing their temporary organization until Monday. Judge Kinne, who has been in the city several days, says his delegation is unanimously and emphatically for Cleveland.

W. H. Barnum, the chairman of the national committee, arrived this morning and took parlor E of the Palmer as his headquarters. His room was instantly besieged by visitors, but he soon withdrew and entered on his business elsewhere.

The Indiana delegation comes in piecemeal. About sixteen have arrived so far, and appeared at parlor U of the Palmer, their headquarters. They are all strong McDonald men. "The delegation from our state," said State Senator Mansas, one of the few Indianians on the ground, "is solid for McDonald. There are no differences among us. It will be thirty votes for Joe McDonald until the last ballot is cast and either our man or some other is elected.'

[Western Associated Press.]

CHICAGO, July 5.—The temper of the city was completely changed from its quiet to-night by the arrival of the Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Texas, and a greater portion of the New York delegations. The demonstration organized in behalf of Butler also tended to lend to the air of excitement which prevailed throughout the city, but was especially felt in and about the leading hotels. As compared with the Republican convention there is a greater display on every hand in point of bunting and in the number of uniformed marching bodies. Very many of the state delegates and nearly all of the marching clubs are accompanied by bands of music, whose martial notes tend greatly to enliven the situation. Only the vanguard of these independent organizations have as yet put in an appearance, and it is now confidently expected a great crush will be experienced when these adjuncts of the convention proper are once fairly upon the ground.

The composition of the delegates already here is one to create favorable comment, as it is acknowledged that as a rule the best representatives of the party have been put forward. The roll of the convention contains the names of the most finished orators in the active party service, and numbers at least six of the prominently named for the presidency If opportunity offers on the floor of the convention a splendid forensic display is deemed among the clear possibilities.

As indicated in earlier dispatches the tariff promises to be a live topic, both in the committee room and probably in open convention. The revenue reformers speak confidently of their ability to control the action of the convention. It is given out to-night that a mass meeting of revenue reformers will be held Monday night, which will be addressed by Carlisle, Hurd, Morrison, Vilas and others. This is expected to give the keynote of the revenue reform campaign.

The failure of the New York delegates to caucus for a candidate to present to the convention is vigorously commented upon. The word had been given that no action would be taken pending the arrival of the full delegation, and this prevented in itself any test vote. It is generally recognized that in the final action that of the New Yorkers will have great weight in its bearing upon the actions of nearly all the southern and a majority of the western states, and it is also now conceded that the contest inside the delegation is a very close one, and owing to this fact, it is contended in some quarters the friends of two of the leading candidates are not anxious to make a premature measof their respective strength.

To-morrow is expected to witness the arrival of practically all the delegates and the marching organizations.

*New York Delegation Conference.*

[Western Associated Press.]

CHICAGO, July 5.—Forty-one of the members of the New York delegation had a conference to-night at the Palmer house. It was intended to hold a caucus, but the delegates could not all be gathered together, some not having arrived, and the plan was abandoned. Among those present were delegates for Cleveland and a number of friends of Flower. A Flower delegate nominated State Chairman Manning to be temporary chairman of the delegation, and he was elected without dissent. There was no division of any kind so that no test of the relative strength of the Cleveland and Flower men could be ascertained. It is also stated that neither side appeared at all anxious to bring up any test question at the present time, and it may be safely said that the whole delegation, when it meets, will be nearly evenly divided. The conference adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock, and many of the delegates present seemed to think a further adjournment would be taken on that day till evening.

AN OMEN OF TROUBLE.

An omen of trouble is given in an interview with one of the members of the Tammany hall delegation, to the effect that his people will insist that a two-third vote will be required to unify the New York delegation in favor of any particular candidate. "It is simply applying the rule of the party," said the delegate in explanation, "which requires a two-thirds vote in the convention to nominate." If this rule is applied it is thought probable that the delegation may go into convention with a divided front.

RANDALL MEN.

The Pennsylvania delegates arrived this evening and started the Randall boom, with headquarters at the Grand Pacific hotel. Among the prominent delegates were Wm. F. Hawley, B. F. Meyers, W. H. Lowden and John Campbell. Wm. A. Wallace is expected to-night and Samuel J. Randall on Monday. The Philadelphia delegation is expected to-morrow morning.

## Patriotic St. Paul Girl

PEMBINA, July 5.—The Fourth of July was celebrated with great enthusiasm here, though the day was a little damp. Still the people seemed to enjoy themselves. The programme was opened by the readieg of the Declaration of Independence by Miss Dillion, of St. Paul, followed by a masterly oration from Col. Plummer, of Fargo, who seemed to hold the audience captivated throughout the entire discourse.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Bunker Hill monument now stands up like an organized bolt against the Republican party. —*New Orleans Picayune*,

Logan is doing his best to prevent the escape of his letter of acceptance until Blaine gives the order.—*Philadelphia Times*.

The pope has received with special distinction the Nun of Kenmare, who came to him to seek a benediction for an institution of her order which she has established at Nottingham, England.

Miss Blanch Willis Howard, author of "One Summer," owns up that she has seen full forty of them, but she is fair and fat as well, and at present enjoying herself in Germany.

Andrew Carnegie has sufficiently recovered from his coach drive through Devonshire to project a book about it, which Mr. John D. Champlin, Jr., will write for him, and Mr. Abbey will profusely illustrate.

Lord Somerset, a delightful young dude, has his man drag a barrel organ through London streets, and Somerset halts before houses and plays "for charity." While Somerset passes the hat his man turns Somerset.

Mrs. Bayard Taylor has postponed her departure with her daughter for Germany till July 9. It is understood that she will remain away for two years, and that she has rented her house in this city for that period to Mr. E. C. Stedman.

Gen. Booth, of the salvation army, is treating for the purchase of Adelina Patti's estate in South Wales, which Booth proposes to make his private residence, showing that shouting for salvation is quite as lucrative as singing on the stage.

The Princess Louise is to execute the statue of Queen Victoria for the Litchfield cathedral.

The Meinengen theatrical company, supposed to be next in excellence to that of the Comedie Francaise, of Paris, propose visiting the United States.

The total tonnage of the merchant navy of the United Kingdom amounted to 7,196,401 tons in 1883, as against 6,908,650 tons in 1882, and 6,087,701 tons in 1875, an increase of 1,108,700 tons. In the eight years covered by these figures the tonnage of sailing vessels decreased to the amount of 673,300 tons (about fifteen per cent.).

Managers of theatres have a playful way of addressing the ladies of their company as "My dear." One young actress, on being thus addressed, felt much hurt at the—what she naturally thought it was—liberty, but her ruffled feelings settled down when she noticed that all the actresses were similarly addressed, and all feeling vanished when she heard the manager address an ancient property man as "My darling."

## MYSTERIES OF SODA.

*A Dealer in Apparatus Gives Away Some Facts About Profits.*

New York Sun.

Under a caption of "A Business that pays," a large dealer in soda water apparatus thus enlightens the trade on the "profits which dealers in carbonate beverages may reasonably hope to make," which, he says, "can be readily inferred from the following accurate estimate of the cost of manufacturing each beverage." In the "dispensing department"—that is selling from the fountain—the following are the actual costs:

One glass of plain soda water costs one-tenth of a cent.

One glass of soda water with syrup costs one cent and a half.

One glass of mineral water costs one cent.

One glass of root beer costs one cent.

One glass of ginger ale costs one cent and a quarter.

One glass of fine draught champagne costs four cents.

In the "bottling department" the following scale of costs prevails:

Plain soda water, best quality, put up in bottles closed by corks and fastners, costs eight cents per dozen.

Ditto, with gravitating stoppers, costs three cents per dozen.

Soda water with syrup, in bottles closed by corks and fastners, costs fifteen cents per dozen.

Ditto with gravitating stoppers, costs ten cents per dozen.

Ginger are in bottles, with corks and wires cost seventeen cents per dozen.

Ditto, with gravitating stoppers, costs twelve cents per dozen.

Mineral waters in siphons costs three cents per siphon.

Sparkling champagne (domestic), best quality, costs twenty-five cents per quart bottle.

From a simple comparison of the foregoing scale of of costs, and the well-known retail charges for the same articles, the inference drawn by the manufacturer that it is a business that pays," appears to be a correct one.

Then a list is given of the materials included in the outfit for this business. We find in this catalogue the following items:

Sulphuric acid and marble dust to make the carbonic acid gas, which gives the sparkling quality.

Chemical extracts for the flavors.

Coloring to imitate raspberry, strawberry and other fruits.

Gum foam to give it an artificial form which enables the retailer to sell half a glass of soda as a brimming glassful.

Tartaric and critic acid to do for duty lemonsoda.

Coloring for making something sold for sarsparilla.

There is one item called an "acid dispenser" which appears to be essential in handling "acids and other corrosive" ingredients. We are not informed if any such acids and corrosive substances are eliminated during the manufacture or during their passage into the human stomach. Such facts remain among the mysteries of "a business which pays."

# CLOSING BUSINESS.

## The Senate and House Nearing Agreement on All Appropriation Bills.

## But the Mexican Pension Bill Will Have to Go Over to December.

### The House Without a Quorum and Can Do Little More Before Adjournment.

*The Senate.*

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Shortly after the senate was called to order Senator Logan rose and said:

Mr. President, I deem it due my friends that I call attention to a certain statement I find copied in the public press, as well as in the congressional record of the 27th of June.

First, I am set down in the list of what is termed landgrabbers, as having in some mysterious way, accumulated the vast amount of eighty thousand acres of land. This statement is utterly without foundation in fact. The New York *Herald*, of the 29th, adds thirty thousand head of cattle. I wish this were true, but there is no foundation for the statement. I would take no notice of this, however, were it not for the charge that follows:

Second. The person who made the statement, after finding it was untrue, instead of doing justice to md, against whom he might by his erroneous statements have done an injury, proceeded to put another false statement on record as follows:

"I might have said to the deluded soldiers of this land, what do you think of the great senator who, in his greed to absorb the country which belongs to the actual settlers in land, that was made for the independent freeholders and small farmers—what do you think of a man who poses as a statesman and patriot, as the friend par-excellent of the soldier, and who, under cover of his brother-in-law, went into New Mexico and tried to pre-empt the most valuable lands lying along her streams, and was only stopped by a public officer finding out it belonged to a class which he professed the utmost friendship for, and who, from his manner and appearance, rumor says, has their blood in his viens, who tried to steal from his own kith and kin, hundreds of thousands of acres of land. [Great laughter and applause on the Democratic side]. Taking from unfortunate savage, who was unable to protect himself, until the honest secretary of the interior went there with a surveyor and took back the land for the Zunis." [Renewed laughter and applause.]

Now, Mr. President, this statement is, so far as I am concerned, or any one else of whom I have any knowledge, maliciously false. Sir, what are the facts out of which this attack has been made? Captain Lawton, Major Tucker and Mr. Stout located claims at Neutria Springs and lands adjacent in New Mexico, not, however, until after ascertaining from the general land office that the land was subject to location, being outside of the Indian reservation, being some five miles from the Indian line and some twenty-five or thirty miles from the town of Zuni: so it will be seen the hundreds of thousands of acres of land this man says that I was stealing from the Indians resolves itself into three homesteads or desert act claims located by two army officere and one citizen on public land, open to such entry, with which location, however, I had nothing to do.

In order to prove the statement he had made Senator Logan read a number of letters. The first was a leter from the commissioner general of the land office, showing the land in question was subject to location and entry as public land at the time and if not the location would have been subject to cancellation.

The next letter was from Major Tucker to Secretary Teller, giving the facts in connection with the location of the lands mentioned by him and his associates and protesting against any change by a resurvey of the Zuni reservation. He says the charges against Senator Logan in connection with these lands are untrue.

The next letter was from Capt. Lawton to to General Logan. He refutes at great length the charges against the latter, and says: "There is not, nor has there been, any company or organization for the purpose of buying or owning land for raising stock or starting a ranch on the Neutria, in which you or any other person is or was interested. My entry of land on the Neutria was made in good faith for myself, and no other person has any interest in my location. Any and all statements that there is or has been a combination, either to secure land or start a ranch for your benefit, or for the benefit of any person other than those appearing on the record of the land office, is untrue."

James Stevenson, of the United States geological survey, bears the following testimony in a letter to Senator Logan: "Having had my attention called to the statements in the congressional record of a recent date in directly charging you with fraudulently attempting to deprive the Zuni Indians of New Mexico of their lands, I beg leave to say I am familiar with the facts and circumstances from a thorough investigation of the subject made at the request of the honorable secretary of the interior, and I take pleasure in stating the allegations thus made are grossly unjust to you as well as Maj. Tucker and his associates, and wholly without foundation."

The last letter in the series is from Secretary Teller to General Logan. In it he says: "There is not the slightest evidence that any wrong was intended or done by the parties to the entries, or any law violated. The land was public land at the time these entries were made, and as such was open to entry by the public. The gentlemen who made the entries were qualified to enter such lands and had a perfect right to do so, and they neither violated the law nor the rights of any parties whatever in so doing. I asked the executive order extending the reservation without understanding all the facts at the time. It gives me pleasure to make this statement in view of allegations to the contrary which have been made."

When Major Tucker and his associates were attacked through the newspapers, said General Logan, and charged with interfering with rights of Indians and doing a great wrong, I defended them in a letter through the public press and otherwise as having violated no law and as having committed no fraud on Indians or any one else. In that defence I asked the question, "If a soldier like Captain Lawton could not locate homestead or pre-emption or whatever location was within distance he had to the Indian reservation, tell me how many miles a soldier should have to go away from a reservation in order to comply with law?" This I did in their behalf. I now stand by what I did then. If this be crime or fraud my enemies can make the most of it. These men are all honorable men. Captain Lawton was a gallant soldier from Indiana. He served all through the war with great credit to himself and honor to his country. Major Tucker is my son-in law. He is a gentleman and a man who would not wrong anyone. I presume the wrong in me is that Major Tucker is a part of my family, and although he is innocent of any wrong in the premises, a baseless excuse was made to assail me through him. If their object was to draw me into his defense, they have succeeded, and when anyone thinks I have not manhood enough to defend openly my relative or friend when wrongfully assailed, he mistakes me. This, sir, is the full answer to this false, unprovoked and malicious slander, which I place on record where all may have access to it if desired.

On motion of Senator Cullom, the senate took up the bill to establish and regulate inter-state commerce.

Senator Allison presented the conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill of the house. Agreed to except on three points, the most important being one relating to a reduction of internal revenue and customs collectors. The senate further insisted upon the remaining the amendment and ordered a new conference.

The question recurring on the inter-state commerce bill, Senator Miller, of New York moved to postpone it till December next, stating that while he fully sympathized with the purpose of the bill, it was manifest it was one of the most important measures of the session and could not be properly discussed in the limited time now at the disposal of the senate.

Senator Miller's motion was agreed to and the bill goes over accordingly.

Senator Logan submitted a report of the conference committee on the fortification bill, to which the senate agreed.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the house bill to prohibit the importation of foreigners under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States. During the reading of the report on the bill, the senate went into executive session. While still in executive session, a recess was taken until evening.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

In the executive session of the senate this evening a resolution was offered from the committee on foreign relations advising the president to enter into negotiations for an extension of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty for seven years. This was in compliance with a request of the president for the advice of the senate in regard to the matter. The resolution met with some opposition, and it premised to give rise to an extended debate. Further consideration of the subject was postponed until next December. By the terms of the existing treaty, it was provided it should remain in force seven years from date at which it came into operation, viz: Sept. 9, 1876, and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same. Each of the contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of said term of seven years, or at any time thereafter. It is understood that the propositon to extend the treaty another seven years contemplates also a probable procurement of certain additional advantages of a reciplocal nature.

EVENING SESSION.

The senate insisted on its amendments to the calendar and diplomatic appropriation bill, and ordered a new conference.

Senator Hoar announced the conferees on the electorial count bill had had several meetings and he saw no possible hope of agreement.

Senator Allison submitted a conference report on the legislature, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The report announced the conferees had come to an agreement on all the amendments except that relating to the contingent fund of the senate—the provision covering compensation for senators' clerks.

The senate further insisted on the amendmeut and ordered a new conference.

The further consideration of the bill to prohibit the importation of foreign labor under contract was postponed till December 11, next.

Mr. Hancock moved that the house recede from its agreement to the one item still remaining in controversy in the legislative bill, the payment of senators' clerks, Lost, 94 to 72.

Senator Allison submitted a conference report on the sundry civil bill. All the differences were declared adjusted, except those relating to the new legislation providing for the compensation of United States marshals and district attorneys by salaries instead of fees as heretofore. On these Senator Allison moved the senate further insist. Agreed to, but no further conference was asked.

Senator Allison submitted the conference report on the consular and diplomatic bill, announcing that the conferees were still unable to agree as to the $250,000 amendment, that relating to Nicarauga.

The bill increasing from $150,000 to $300,000 the amount appropriated for the erection of public buildings at Erie, Pa., passed.

*House of Representatives.*

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The decision of the *prima facia* right of Mr. Skinner to a seat as representative of the First district of North Carolina was postponed till the second Monday in December.

The house then proceeded to industriously kill time, and succeeded well in its object.

The Mexican pension bill was the pivot on which the motions turned.

The electoral count bill will not pass this session.

Mr. Ranney, of the committee on elections, submitted a unanimous report confirming the right of Martin Maginnis to his seat as delegate from Montana territory. Agreed to with the view of removing an impediment to the transaction of business.

Mr. Burns moved to postpone further consideration of the Mexican pensions bill until the second Tuesday in November. Lost, yeas 55; nays 135.

A number of roll calls were taken without extricating the house from its deadlock. Then a recess was taken till 3 p. m.

After recess, Mr. Burns submitted a conference report on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Of the 167 amendments placed on file by the senate the conference committee has reached an agreement on all except three. One of these is that of appropriating $250,000 for the Nicaragua project. The other two have reference to the appointment of a commission to ascertain the best mode of securing more intimate international and commercial relations between the United States and the several countries of Central and South America.

Mr. Washburn moved the house recede from its disagreement to the $250,000 amendment. Lost, yeas 81, nays 93.

Mr. Washburn moved a recession from the other matter in dispute. Agreed to, yeas 11; nays 76.

This leaves the $250,000 clause the only point of difference.

Messrs. Barnes, Townshend and Washburn were reappointed conferees.

The house took a recess until 9.

EVENING SESSION.

When the house met it still found itself in a deadlock over the Mexican pension bill and an hour and a half was consumed in futile attempts to make some progress with the senate amendments. At 10:30 o'clock Mr. Browne, of Indiana, called attention to the obvious fact that it is impossible to pass the bill the present session, and proposed the measure be laid aside and the house proceed to the consideration of private pension bills.

Mr. Townshend objected.

The house further insisted on its disagreement.

Mr. Randall then submitted a conference report on the fortification bill. Agreed to. It appropriates $700,000, an increase of $100,000 over the amount carried by the bill as it originally passed the house. At this hour, 3 a. m., the house is again killing time on the Mexican pension bill, while awaiting the report on the sundry civil bill.

## M. E. Anniversary.

The thirty-fifth anniversary of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Minneapolis will be celebrated Sunday and Monday, July 6 and 7, in accordance with the following programme:

SUNDAY, JULY 6.

Address by Bishop Foss.....10:30 a. m.
Sunday School.....12 m.
Love Feast, led by Dr. Cyrus Brooks..3:30 p. m.
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.....4:30 p. m.
History of the Church by Prof. N. H. Winchell.....7:45 p. m.
To be followed by short addresses by former pastors.

MONDAY, JULY 7.

Reunion, with Musical and Literary Programme.....8 p. m.

## ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Geo. Olliver, of Cincinnati, is to be hung November 7, for the murder of Thos. Allen.

A fire at Lachine, Canada, yesterday destroyed forty houses, principally occupied by poor laborers. Three hundred people are homeless, and are temporarily living in tents. Loss, $50,000. A subscription has been started for the relief of the sufferers.

Chas. H. Gogel was sentenced for five years for forgery on the Union bank of Baltimore.

The Albany, New York, Democrats, 100 strong, are on their way to Chicago, accompanied by a band and carrying a Cleveland banner.

The wife of Rear Admiral Ammen died in Washington yesterday.

John Carpenter, New York, is sentenced to be hanged August 19.

Only a Hessian fly: Th. Nast. Brush him away,—*Chicago Tribune* (*Rep.*)


CATARRH HAY FEVER

HAY-FEVER

Is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes.

CREAM BALM is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. 50c at druggists, 60c by mail. Sample bottles by mail 10c.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



NO POISON IN THE PASTRY IF

ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

PREPARED BY THE
Price Baking Powder Co.,
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.
MAKERS OF
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
—AND—
Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems,
Best Dry Hop Yeast.
FOR SALE BY GROCERS.
WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.



$11,950 IN CASH GIVEN AWAY

To SMOKERS of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco.

This Special Deposit is to guarantee the payment of the 25 premiums fully described in our former announcements.

The premiums will be paid, no matter how small the number of bags returned may be.

*Office Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.,*
*Durham, N. C., May 10, 1884.*

P. A. WILEY, Esq.,
*Cashier Bank of Durham, Durham, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We inclose you $11,950.00, which please place on Special Deposit to pay premiums for our empty tobacco bags to be returned Dec. 15th. Yours truly, J. S. CARR, President.

*Office of the Bank of Durham,*
*Durham, N. C., May 10, 1884.*

J. S. CARR, Esq.,
*Pres. Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.*

DEAR SIR:—I have to acknowledge receipt of $11,950.00 from you, which we have placed upon Special Deposit for the object you state.

Yours truly, P. A. WILEY, Cashier.

None genuine without picture of BULL on the package.

See our other announcements.



Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.



HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

To the needs of the tourist, commercial traveler and new settler, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is peculiarly adapted, since it strengthens the digestive organs, and braces the physical energies to unhealthful influences. It removes and prevents malarial fever, constipation, dyspepsia, healthfully stimulates the kidneys and bladder, and enriches as well as purifies the blood. When overcome by fatigue, whether mental or physical, the weary and debilitated find it a reliable source of renewed strength and comfort. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.



TERRA COTTA,

This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound his with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington street, Chicago,

EDMUND RICE, Pres. H. A. BOARDMAN, Treas. D. M. BABCOCK, Sec. & Man. Dir.

THE MINNESOTA
Terra Cotta Lumber Co.
FACTORY AT POST'S SIDING,
Office—No. 363 Jackson Street.

Absolutely Fire Proof. Non-Conductor of heat, cold and sound. Adapted to all departments of interior architecture. Cost of material within reach of all intending to build,

SAMPLES AT EITHER OFFICE.



"OUR BABY

thrives on Horlick's Food," write hundreds of grateful mothers. Mothers' milk contains no starch. HORLICKS' FOOD FOR INFANTS (free from starch) requires no cooking. The best food in health or sickness for INFANTS. The best diet for DYSPEPTICS and INVALIDS. Highly beneficial to nursing mothers as a drink. Price 40 and 75c. All druggists. Book on the treatment of children, free.

"I believe it to be superior to anything of the kind for children."—*D. Simmons, M. D., New York.*
"Unhesitatingly pronounce it the best Food in the market."—*W. M. Barrett, M. D., Boston.*
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